



Is our idea a good one?

How to evaluate ex-ante, including with citizens

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Bip Healthy Cities - Lausanne

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There are some subjects where you really need to be able to discuss every stage of the decision process ...



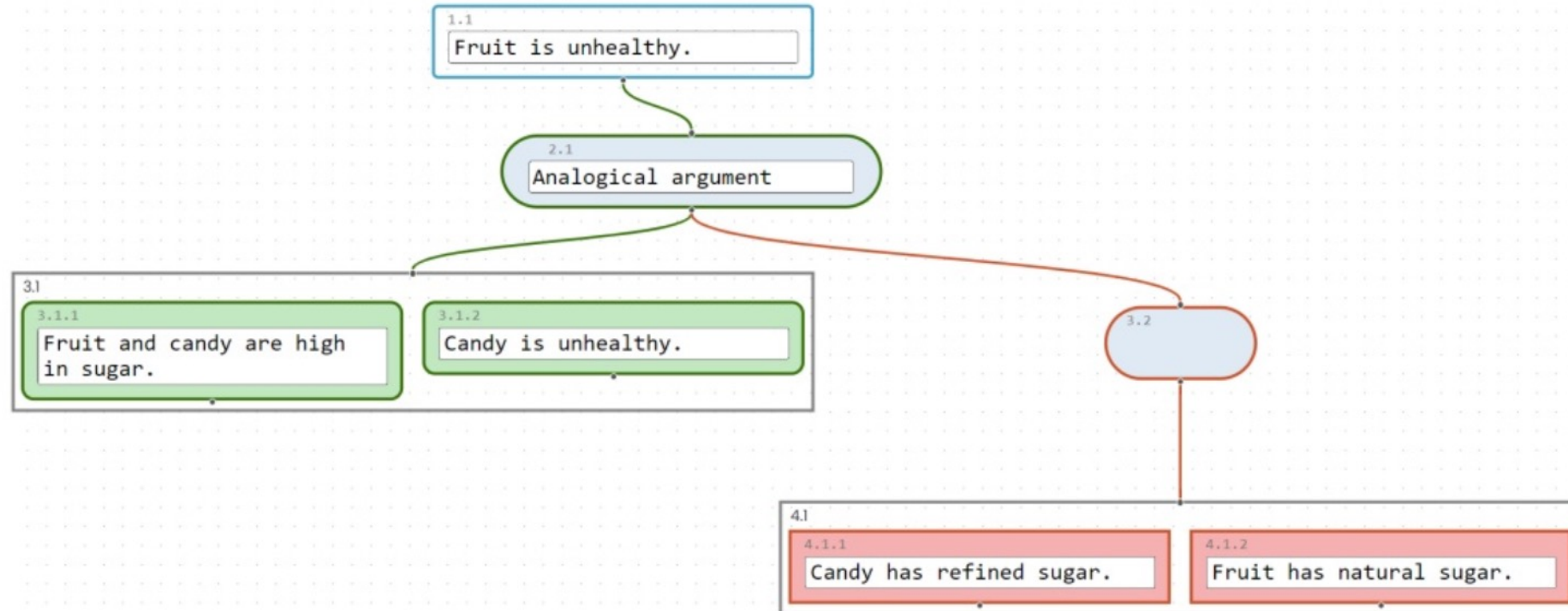
The argument map

a tool for organising the assessment
of the a proposal relevance





An argument map is a visual representation of the structure of an argument



Formulate solid, well-argued responses/proposals

1

One or more assessable responses/proposals

Write down a possible proposition, making sure that it can be answered dichotomously (yes/no). In the case of ordered or multiple qualitative logic, break it down.

2

Arguments and counter-arguments, with their sources

Arguments and counter-arguments are collected from different sources and organised together (arguments to be combined, arguments and counter-arguments, etc.) in a visual way.

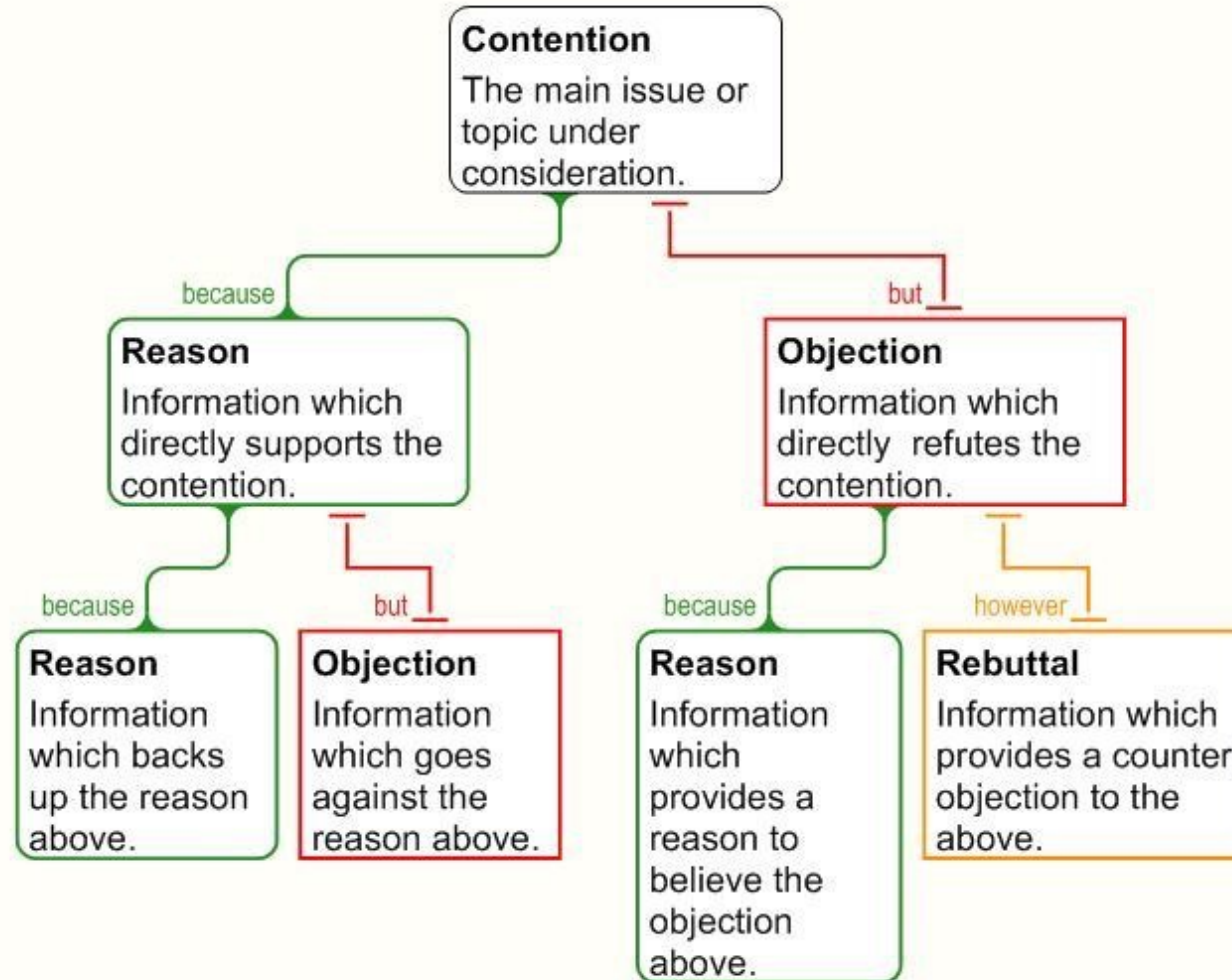
3

Weigh up the various arguments ... and decide

Each argument is evaluated and, if necessary, validated or invalidated. In this way, the validity of the response is progressively established, in a transparent manner and with the possibility of questioning the assessment ... or providing other elements.

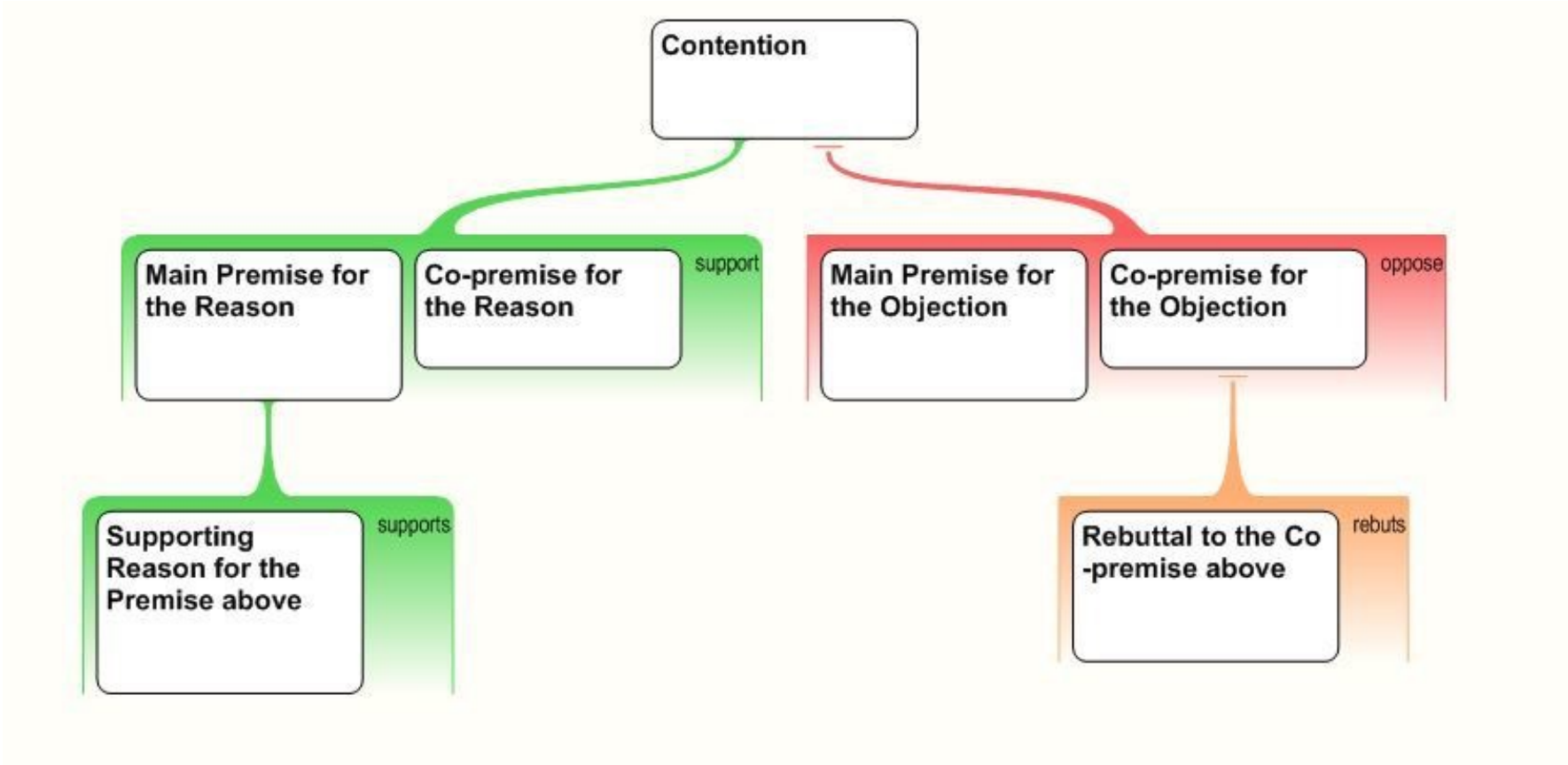
1

Organize contention/proposal, reasons and objections



2

Reasons and objections can be the combination of mains and co-premises



3

Every argument and objection must be supported by *évidence* ... but there's a diversity of it !c



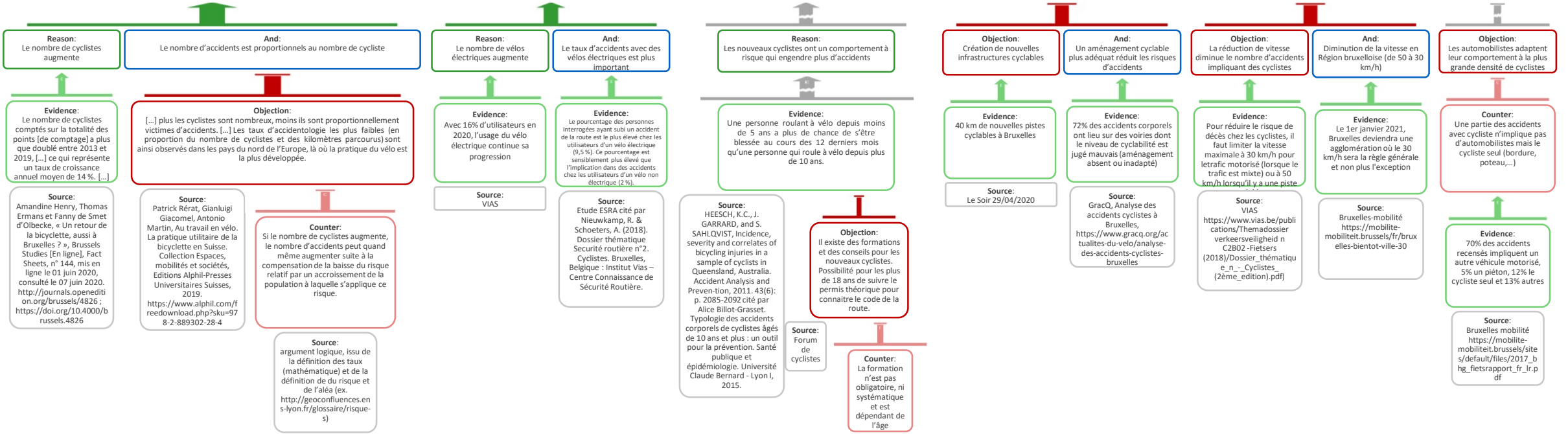
Argument mapping process can also be used for foresight, avoiding the "black box" syndrome.





Example: there will be more accidents involving cyclists in the future

Contention: Affirmation : Le nombre d'accidents de circulation avec cyclistes va augmenter en Région Bruxelloise





Read more

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Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

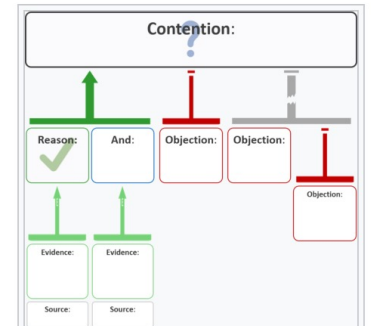
An **argument map** or **argument diagram** is a visual representation of the structure of an **argument**. An argument map typically includes all the key components of the argument, traditionally called the *conclusion* and the *premises*, also called *contention* and *reasons*.^[1] Argument maps can also show **co-premises**, **objections**, **counterarguments**, **rebuttals**, and **lemmas**. There are different styles of argument map but they are often functionally equivalent and represent an argument's individual claims and the relationships between them.

Argument maps are commonly used in the context of teaching and applying **critical thinking**.^[2] The purpose of mapping is to uncover the logical structure of arguments, identify unstated assumptions, evaluate the support an argument offers for a conclusion, and aid understanding of debates. Argument maps are often designed to support deliberation of issues, ideas and arguments in **wicked problems**.^[3]

An argument map is not to be confused with a **concept map** or a **mind map**, two other kinds of **node–link diagram** which have different constraints on nodes and links.^[4]

Key features [edit]

A number of different kinds of argument maps have been proposed but



A schematic argument map showing a contention (or conclusion), supporting arguments and objections, and an inference objection



Information mapping

Topics and fields



Lot of templates and apps online Test it !

Welcome to

Argumentation.io

